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In the last two essays the limitation of political power is considered from a philosophical standpoint. The first of these deals only with the theory of the social compact, but is almost equivalent to a sketch of the history of modern political philosophy to the end of the Tenth Century. The final essay, upon the abstract doctrine of the limitation of sovereignty, is intended chiefly for students of jurisprudence.

J. L. S.

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THE STATE. ELEMENTS OF HISTORICAL AND PRACTICAL POLITICS. A SKETCH OF INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION. By WOODROW WILSON, Ph.D., LL.D. Author of "Congressional Government." Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. Pp. 686. 1889.

Dr. Wilson's book is an attempt to compress into one treatise an account of the political institutions of all times, as well as an epitome of political history. The growing interest in the study of political science in American colleges rendered it necessary that a text-book of the scope and purpose of this work should be prepared by a student of politics who understood the condition of the teaching of that subject in our educational institutions. That this book enters into the spirit of the teaching of politics, and that the author understands its difficulties, can be seen from the great care he has taken to present the subject in such a way as best to meet the needs and necessities of the case. There is a great deal in the book, probably too much for a text-book, but Dr. Wilson has so arranged his matter that good results may be obtained by an instructor who is in sympathy with political studies and understands the bearing of historical facts.

The first two chapters of the book are taken up with a discussion of the probable origin of government and its early development. The governments of Greece and of Rome, the influence of Roman dominion and Roman law, and the Teutonic polity and government during the middle ages, completes the survey of ancient and mediæval

political life. The most interesting part of the work is that which treats of modern continental political activity, containing a good deal of matter that is not elsewhere easily accessible in English. This comprises a description of the governmental development of France, Germany, and Switzerland, together with the dual monarchies of Austria, Hungary, Sweden, Norway. The description of the political institutions of England and the United States occupies about one-third of the book; the chapter on the government of the United States has been reprinted for the use of schools. The concluding chapters deal with the subject of law, its nature and its development, and the functions and ends of government.

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THE CONSTITUTION OF CANADA. By J. E. C. MUNRO, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Professor of Law, Owens College, Victoria University. Pp. XXXVI and 356. Cambridge: University Press, 1889.

Some years ago Prof. Munro began to collect materials for a survey of the legal aspects of the Imperial Constitution, but his purpose as regards the constitutions of Great Britain and Ireland was anticipated by the publication of Sir William Anson's great work on the "Law and Custom of the Constitution," and Prof. Munro therefore restricted himself to the constitutions of the colonies. He intends to make a general survey, examining each in detail. Canada has been selected for treatment first, not merely because a special interest has of recent years been taken in its constitution, but for the further reason that some recent Canadian statutes have given a completeness to the Dominion system it did not previously possess.

The introductory chapter deals in a general way with the character of the Canadian constitution and the present status of the Dominion government. Then follows a brief sketch of the constitutional history of the provinces and a chapter on the legal rules and customs that form the "Constitutional Law and Custom" of Canada. Since the